British Packet

AND

ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

The news we have this week from Europe is of no ordinary interest, but the item by far the most important is the threatened interruption of the *entente cordiale*, in consequence of the projected marriage of the Duke de Montpensier, youngest son of the King of the French, with the heir presumptive of the Spanish crown. England is said to view this alliance with the greatest jealousy, and even to have protested against it, as tending to disturb the balance of power in Europe. Nor does this apprehension appear to be ungrounded, as the unhealthy constitution of the young Queen, who has been betrothed to her cousin, the Duke of Cadiz, is generally considered to render the chances of issue very slight, and the probability not at all remote that her sister will eventually ascend the throne. A French Prince consort once seated there, then indeed would the barrier of the Pyrenees be effectually removed.

We copy the following summary from the Rio Janeiro *Jornal do Commercio* of the 19th ult.

By the British merchant steamer *Antelope* which arrived last evening from Liverpool, *via* Pernambuco and Bahia, we received London papers to the 12th of September.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 28th of August. The speech from the throne contains nothing important. The experimental squadron was cruising off Lisbon on the 29th August. A letter from the squadron, dated the 28th, and published in the *Standard* of 11th September, says: "Sir Thomas Herbert, who is going to relieve Admiral Inglefeld in the commaud of the naval forces on the Brazil station, received orders from the Admiralty yesterday, and sailed this day for Montevideo in the *Raleigh*. The Admiral will proceed to the Cape in the *Vernon*, in company with one other vessel. Sir Thomas Herbert will keep all the other vessels in the River Plate, and will act according to circumstances and the fresh instructions he may receive. Thus the *Eagle* frigate which had received orders to proceed to the West Indies, the *Melampus*, which was to have sailed for New Zealand, the *Curacoa*, *Comus* and *Satellite*, sloops, and the steamers *Firebrand*, *Gorgon* and *Alecto* which had been ordered back, will all continue to form part of the squadron in the River Plate." The dates from Paris reach to the 10th of September; the address in reply to the speech from the throne was voted on the 3rd. That document is of no political importance; it is a simple tribute of respect and loyalty laid at the foot of the throne. The opposition, nevertheless, conceived that their independence did not allow them to concur in the vote. On the 4th the Chambers received the customary notice of being proregued to the 11th of January and went into a recess. The session had scarcely lasted 18 days: the Chamber of Deputies met 16 times. The examination of the powers occupied their attention in 13 sittings; two were devoted to the naming and instalment of the bureau, and one, the last, to inquiries respecting the fires by which various parts of the kingdom had been devastated, to electoral reforms, and to the disturbances at Perpignan. M. Sauzet was named President, and M. M. Bignon, Lepelletier, Herbert and Delessert, Vice Presidents. The Chamber of Peers sentenced Henry the regicide to the galleys for 20 years. The culprit sued for a commutation of the sentence, but the government would not listen to his petition and ordered the sentence to be carried into execution. In consequence of the unfavourable accounts received from Tahiti, the French government had determined to increase the forces existing there, and the French sloops of war *Allier*, *Somme*, and *Loire* were to sail in a few days conveying 1600 men. The Viscount d' Abrantes had arrived at Paris from Berlin. The mission which had been confided to H. E. for the purpose of concluding a treaty of commerce with the Zollverein, had not been successful. The Viscount returns to Brazil. The intelligence from Algiers reaches to the 5th of September. Some of Abd-el-Kader's emissaries had attempted to create an insurrection in the district of Orleansville; but did not effect their purpose. The *Moniteur Algerien* says that the Emperor of Morroco, apprehensive of the influence which Abd-el-Keder was gradually acquiring over the Moors, sent his son at the head of the regular troops to restore order on the frontiers of Algeria and chastise the tribes who lent their aid to the Emir.

We have news from Madrid to the 5th of September, and they are the most important brought by the *Antelope*. The long discussed question of the marriage of the Queen and her sister, had been finally decided. Her Majesty declared on the 27th of August that she had chosen His Royal Highness the Infant Don Francisco de Asis, her cousin, and that the marriage of her sister the Infanta Luisa with His Royal Highness the Duke de Montpensier, son of the King of the French, had been arranged.

The marriage of the Queen with a Spanish prince has met with the approbation of the whole Spanish press. But this is not the case as regards that of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier. The opposition press has declared against the legality of that union, quoting the treaty of Utrecht of 1713, which excludes any branch of the house of Orleans from the throne of Spain. The ministerial paper, *Heraldo*, answers the argument by stating that the object of the treaty, which had been concluded at a time when the state of Spain was far different from what it is at present, was to prevent the crowns of France and Spain from being united in the same person, in order that the balance of power in Europe should not be endangered. The columns of the British press are chiefly occupied with this question, and it appears to be beyond all doubt that the British Cabinet will oppose the marriage of the Infanta with the Duke de Montpensier. The British Minister at Madrid addressed a note to the Spanish government, in which he says "that he had heard with astonishment that the Spanish government intended shortly to carry simultaneously into effect the marriages of Her Majesty and the Infanta: that the union of the latter with the Duke de Montpensier would not be considered as a mere domestic question, but on the contrary a European question of the greatest importance and which might produce the most serious complications. that consequently, in the absence of special instructions from his government, he would confine himself to protesting against any and whatever act in relation to this affair, until he should be made aware of the views of his government. It is known that instructions were subsequently received, and that the first step of the British government was to protest against the violation of a solemn treaty, and of the fundamental law of Spain by the Spanish government. The *Times* correspondent in Paris under date 10th of September says that the opposition of the British government is based upon the stipulations of the treaty of Utrecht and on the proceeding of the French government in this question, and adds that it is the general opinion that the Montpensier marriage will be strongly opposed. According to the correspondent of the *Times* of the 5th of September the *Progresista* party presented an address to the Queen on the subject of the marriage question. It begins by congratulating H. M. on her union with a Spanish prince and then touches on the delicate subject of the espousal of her sister to the Duke de Montpensier, stating that the joy felt by the Spaniards on learning the proposed marriage of their Queen, was marred by the news of that of the heir apparent to the crown with a foreign prince, and still more from its being with a prince belonging to a nation which for more than a century had been the cause of all the misfortunes of Spain. The opposition press in France also attacks the Ministry in consequence of this alliance. The *Journal des Debats* of the 10th of September says that the opposition tries not only to lessen the importance of the grave and singular advantage which French policy has obtained in Spain, but also to convert it into a fresh humiliation for the country, and a defeat for the government. Notwithstanding the opposition of the British Cabinet, and the demonstrations of the *Progresista* party in Spain, the marriage is considered as certain. Great preparations were being made in the Tuilleries for the departure of the Duke de Montpensier, which was announced for the 18th of September, and for the reception of the Infanta of Spain, who it was affirmed would proceed to Paris as soon as the marriage was solemnized. It was said that both marriages would take place on the 10th of October. The Spanish *Cortes* had been convoked for the 14th of September. General Narvaez had received orders to return to Madrid.—Letters from Rome of the 1st September state that the Prince de Joinville visited that city in which he only sojourned a day and returned to Naples, from whence he was to proceed with the squadron to Brest. Those letters add, that the Austrian Minister commuaicated to Cardinal Grissi a note from his government, setting forth the fears it entertained from the excitement existing in the Pontifical States in consequence of the amnesty, and, complaining of the insults offered on that occasion, and of the threats which were held out in the cries of "Long live Pius the 9th, King of Italy!" Several shocks of earthquake had been felt at Loire on the 26th and 27th of August: many houses were reduced to ruins, but without the loss of a single life.—The Viceroy of Egypt had returned from Constantinople to Alexandria.—We have dates from Lisbon to the 30th August. The Miguelite movement at Alborin, near Braga, had been crushed.—[*Jornal de Commercio.*]

It appears by the Montevideo papers that the intrusive government has directed the police to call in arms of every description in the possession of private individuals, and to require mercantile houses to present a statement of all they have on hand. No pretext is alleged to justify this new spoliation. The term for which Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis guaranteed the payment of the supplies for the garrison being about to expire, notice is given that tenders will be received from parties willing to furnish provisions for six months longer. It is stated that, according to intelligence from the beseiging army, President Oribe had resumed the reins of government in consequence of the reluctance of the Legislature to trust to other hands the exercise of the extraordinary powers with which he is invested.

Admiral Inglefield sailed from Montevideo on the 11th inst. in the *Vernon*, accompanied by the *Acorn*, leaving Sir. Thomas Herbert K. C. B. in the command-in-chief of the station. The *Morning Chronicle* in announcing the gallant Commodore's appointment, thus notices his recommendatory services:

Was at the defence of Gaiete and taking of Capri in 1804, at the capture of the French and

Danish West India Islands in 1809, in the operations in the Potomac ; commanded a division of the squadron at the taking of the forts of Bocca Tigris and against Canton in 1841, and in all the operations on the coast of China till the conclusion of the war.

The feast of Saint Martin, patron of Buenos Ayres, was celebrated this year with the usual demonstrations. Owing to the heat of the weather and the absence of military display beyond the forming of the corps of General Rolon, the assemblage in the Plaza was not very numerous ; but the attendance at the Cathedral was brilliant and crowded in the extreme.

It is confidently stated, that the great outcry raised by the commercial community of Montevideo in consequence of the numerous piracies committed by Garibaldi, has compelled the intrusive government to order the prizes taken by him to be given up. It is to be hoped that this rumour will turn out to be better founded than that of the freebooter's capture by the French, which was transmitted a short time since from Montevideo. The *Comercio del Plata*, by the by, chuckles greatly at our announcement in this respect having proved incorrect, notwithstanding the qualified terms in which it was made ; and takes occasion for the hundredth time to twit us with being Americans. We wish once for all to give the flattest contradiction to the insinuation, not that it offends us, but because we are anxious to defeat the sinister design with which it is thrown out. We are aware that to be an *American* is a reproach in the eyes of the *Comercio ;* but, as regards ourselves, though we have just reason to be proud of our nationality, we are free to avow that we would not feel the least abased had our lot been cast as the *Comercio* supposes. At all events, our sense of patriotism would never allow us, under any circumstances, to stoop so low as to become panders to foreign intervention in the affairs of our country. The *Comercio*, however, entertains different notions, and we have no right to expect that it should measure its wheat by our bushel.

The English steam ship *Antelope*, which arrived at Rio Janeiro on the 23rd of last month, from Liverpool in 35 days, is understood to be the first of a line of steam packets, about to be established by a company between Liverpool and Rio, touching at Pernambuco and Bahia.

She is an iron vessel, ship rigged, of superior construction to those generally employed in similar service—600 tons measurement—192 feet long, 26 feet beam, and 17 feet depth of hold. In addition to her sails, which are only used in favourable winds, she has an engine of 120 horse power with screw propeller, employed in calms and head winds—has 36 state rooms—the ladies cabin and state rooms being separate from the principal cabin—18 state rooms are fitted forward likewise for passengers.

The principle of sectional compartments or water-tight bulk heads has been adopted,—thus effectually preventing her foundering or greatly injuring her cargo in case of springing a leak. This is the only vessel of the projected line ready, and is intended as an experiment. She is understood to have cost $100,000. It is propossed to fix the price of passage at £50, or 250 patacones.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We have been favoured with papers from New York to the 26th and Philadelphia to the 27th of August. There is nothing important from the United States. The preparations for a war with Mexico continued with great activity, and letters from Matamoras of 6th August state that the main body of the American army would march in a few days against Monterey and that a division of 500 men was going to attack Tampico.

There are dates from Mexico up to the 21st of July and from Vera Cruz to 1st August. The garrison of the latter city revolted on the 31st of July against the Government of General Paredes, and proclaimed General Santa Ana, President ; declaring at the same time that this in nowise altered the state of things in regard to the question with the United States. Letters from Havana state that Santa Ana had left that city for Vera Cruz on the 8th of August. The troops which had been dispatched by the Mexican Government against the mutineers at Jalisco, had been routed by the insurgents at Guadalajara, General Arevalo who commanded the former having been killed in the action. The departments of Zacatecas and Queretaro had declared against the government. The Mexican Congress authorized the President on the 21st of July to issue letters of marque against vessels of the United States. General Paredes had delegated the Presidency of the Republic to the Vice President, and was to leave for the frontiers on the 27th for the purpose of taking the command of the army and opposing the invasion of General Taylor.

[*Jornal do Commercio.*]

We have this day received Baltimore papers to the 24th of August. They add nothing further to the news we had from Mexico, but they confirm the news of the departure of Santa Ana from Havana for Vera Cruz.

The Journal of Commerce of New York of 28th August copies the following correspondence :

" Washington, 27th August.

"The Cabinet assembled this day to treat of the Mexican question and particularly of the recent demonstrations is favour of Santa Ana. It is known that it was decided that no measures would be taken, either of a diplomatic or belligerent nature, until news should be received of the result of the revolution against Paredes. The squadron will remain inactive and General Taylor will continue to threaten an invasion, but will not commence operations until the new government of Santa Ana is established. If diplomacy should not effect any thing, the war will begin in earnest. Some persons believe that the government has an understanding with Santa Ana, and that this General goes to Mexico as an agent or ally of the United States either to conquer or purchase peace at a cheaper price than we could otherwise obtain it. I do not place full reliance on these reports. The *Union*, the organ of the government, denies the fact, declaring that the Cabinet of Washington has not the slightest connection with Mexican parties. There is not the slightest doubt that Santa Ana's party if successful will be disposed to put an end to the war on more favourable conditions than we should be able to obtain from the present government of Mexico ; and it is even more probable that in case Santa Ana should triumph Mexico will be enabled to carry on the war with greater vigour."

[*Ibid.*]

ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, on the 26th August,

Sir H. DOUGLAS asked whether any and what measures had been taken by the late or the present Government, to settle the unsatisfactory state of affairs on the river Plate, and whether the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs could give any information which might be calculated to allay the uncertainty which prevailed respecting our interests there ?

Lord PALMERSTON said that some time ago the late Government sent out Mr. Hood, who had been Consul-General at Rio, with instructions, which were accompanied by corresponding instructions sent to the representative of France, the object of which was to endeavour to bring about a cessation of hostilities that had been going on between Buenos Ayres and Montevideo. A sufficient time had not elapsed for him to have received an answer to the applications made in consequence of these instructions, but he was not without hopes that the negotiations might be brought to a satisfactory issue.

[From the " Morning Chronicle," June 29th, 1846.]

AFFAIRS OF THE RIVER PLATE.

Monte Video, April 22nd.

Your friend ——— is here, just returned from Corrientes, where he was almost eaten alive by the mosquitoes which infest the Paraná. What a dreadful failure the speculators to Corrientes and Paraguay have made of it ? They are not likely to realize their property for the next five years, even under the most favourable circumstances ; and should the war continue, through the prolonged interference of foreign powers, it is quite impossible to say when they will be able to do so. The ministers have made a blunder in forcing the Paraná at the cost of so many lives, and without obtaining by it any one single advantage, either political or commercial. I see no prospect whatever of a settlement of affairs, for it is absurd to suppose General Rosas will ever submit to the dictation of the ministers, whose efforts ever since their arrival here, have been directed solely to his overthrow, and to the destruction of his government in Buenos Ayres, instead of to the pacification of those countries, which was the ostensible and doubtless the real object they were sent out for. The well known determined character of Rosas ought to have taught them that he was not likely to be frightened by their menaces, or by such inconclusive measures as the blockade of his ports and the destruction of a battery or two ; and they seem to shut their eyes to all considerations, in their eagerness to upset Rosas, who, after all, is the only man who is now able to govern this country, for if he were to fall there is no doubt that Buenos Ayres would sink into a state of anarchy, which might last for years. On the Other hand, with Rosas in Buenos Aryes, and Oribe in Monte Video, there is a greater probability of a longer course of order and tranquility than has fallen to the lot of these governments since their first establishment. As regards the present state of Monte Video, I defy you to form any idea of its wretchedness and poverty. I doubt whether in the whole globe there is a spot in which so much misery exists. The few native families that have remained during the siege have been obliged to part with everything they possessed, and have no other means of subsistence but charity, or the little they can earn by doing needlework for the men and foreigners ; but this kind of employment is very limited now, on account of the reduced population, so that it is a positive fact that many have died for want of means to procure nourishment and medicines during sickness. All this is owing, I am sorry to say, to the heartless conduct of foreigners, and mainly of our own countrymen, who for the sake of profiting by usurious speculations and purchases of the national revenues and property of all kinds have not scrupled to use all their influence to perpetuate this state of things. It is well known that had the natives been left to themsolves in February, 1843, they would have acknowledged Oribe as president, and this place would now have been a thriving and happy port, instead of a seat of starvation and misery which the world cannot equal. But to all this must natives submit, that a few foreigners may enrich themselves upon the ruin of all the rest of the inhabitants both of Buenos Ayres and of Monte Video.

The greater part of the people who came down here from Buenos Ayres are fast returning to it. Notwithstanding the blockade, the people are far more comfortably off there than here, and their *fears* as to Rosas's probable treatment of them, which were so industriously propagated by a party here, have vanished. In Buenos Ayres, which is under the ban of Mr. Ouseley, foreigners and foreign property appear as secure as in their own country, whilst in Monte Video, the place he has taken under his especial protection, we are dependent upon two British regiments to defend us—not, mind you, from Oribe, but from *our allies, the Monte Video garrison ?* If anything can show more clearly than this the absurdity of the whole affair, I should like to know it.

The slaughter at Obligado appears to have produced no terror in the minds of the country people of Buenos Ayres. The Gauchos show themselves quite fearlessly on the banks of the river, and two more batteries are being prepared to annoy the convoy on its passage down. Great stories were told here of the fright of the Gauchos after the destruction of the batteries, and that they would all disperse, and so Rosas's power would melt away in a very little time. But there are no symptoms of anything of the sort, nor of anything like disaffection among the troops, and so this bubble has vanished, like the many that have preceded it from the same quarter.

Great numbers of hides are continually coming in here from the points of the Oriental coast occupied by Oribe, and *vice versa* supplies go from hence to the same parts. The government people here are aware of all this, but such is their anxiety to get money that they allow this trade to be carried on that they may get a portion of the export duty on the hides. It is only, however, a few favoured individuals who are allowed to carry on this trade ; if others attempt it difficulties are immediately thrown in their way. So a British squadron is employed in blockading Oribe's ports at the instigation and for the benefit of the Monte Video party, and this same party are neutralising the very blockade they asked for by encouraging this contraband trade through their own port and city, under the very nose of the minister and blockaders. But if I were to tell you one half of the trickery and double-dealing that has been practised throughout this affair, and is still going on, I should fill a volume.

If you see no symptoms of a change of measures on that side, I think you ought seriously to take into consideration the propriety of reducing our establishments, both here and at Buenos Ayres. Should the present line of policy be persisted in, this state of things may last for twenty years, and I think therefore the best plan would be to dischage all our clerks and to give up our houses. I could take a room, and the same of course in Buenos Ayres. Please let me know what you determine. When I think that all this trouble and vexation is solely owing to the blind policy of our own government, it makes me quite angry. Of what earthly consequence can it be to them whether Oribe governs in Monte Video or not, a man probably whose name they scarcely knew when they first declared hostility against him, and yet to keep him out of his legal rights they don't hesitate to sacrifice the whole of our property and trade in this quarter. It is altogether incomprehensible.

P.S. I shouid mention that Oribe's troops are stated to be in excellent condition, and a high state of discipline, and although suffering a few privations, they are not at all discontented, or likely to abandon him. He has upwards of 17,000 men altogether, nearly all Orientals—that is, all Orientals but about 3,000. How thoughtless of the ministers to fancy that a man with such an army could be ejected by their shaking their little finger at him.

[From the "Morning Chronicle," July, 13th 1846.]

The following letter, dated Monte Video May 8th gives information of interest :—

"There are occasionally killings on both sides of the river, without the slightest benefit growing out of them to either party, but a wanton sacrifice of human life.

"I hear occasionally from Buenos Ayres, where all is quiet, without the slightest movement in commerce of any class, beyond the selling of a pound of tea or sugar. The interventionists have put a stop to all running of goods, by burning and sinking all found engaged in that amusement.

"How this place is to hold out any longer, without means of supporting the 4,000 or 5,000 troops in garrison, is a question that must soon be solved by the French and English ministers, who yesterday called a meeting of the merchants of those two nations, to know if they would continue to furnish 14,000 dollars per month to feed the garrison, and were answered with an emphatic 'No,' unless guaranteed to them principal and interest, by the two governments. That was declined, and there the matter rests.

"The British minister, in the interim, purchased 400 barrels of the Mason Barney's flour which only furnishes them bread for six days, with rice, salt beef, and beans.

"Rosas, in the meantime, is encouraged to hold out by the language put forth by the opposition prints in England ; and unless they use coercive measures, ere long these two powers, France and England, will have to back out of the scrape with anything but credit to themselves.

"This town is still besieged by Oribe, whose troops are encamped only gun-shot from the walls. All our provisions have to be brought from Brazil, except fish and vegetables. Beef continues to be from 25 cents to 28 cents per lb., while the besiegers, in sight of the walls, are eating the best at 1½ cent."

Miscellaneous.

THE AGE OF PITT AND FOX.

We extract the following graphic sketches of these rival orators from an ably-written work, just published :—

PITT.

It was an idle opinion that the precocity of Pitt's mind was to be attributed to his father's training. Nature had been lavish in her gifts.

Making all reasonable allowances for the pains taken by his father, there was a marvellous precocity in his mind and character, and a sustained strength in his abilities, which placed him above the ordinary great men of the political world. The individuality of his intellect was most visible in his masterly power of abstraction, and in his intuitive perception of logical relations. With his singular art of generalizing, and his capacity for severe thinking, his genius might have signalized itself in speculative science, if, instead of being devoted to politics, his "large general powers" had been "accidentally determined in that direction."

In addition to the mental requisites, he was amply endowed with the physical qualifications for oratorical success. His voice, unequalled for its fullness of tone, was the finest ever heard in Parliament; his figure, though slender, was tall ; his aspect, forbidding and severe ; his action dignified, though not graceful ; his deportment arrogant and lofty. His physiognomy had little expression, save the calmness of one who felt his power, and rarely betrayed emotion beyond occasional displeasure with his followers, or withering contempt for his opponents. But his forehead was large and capacious, and gave dignity to his otherwise plain features. As he stood before his audiences, there was a total absence of nervous haste ; he appeared, even in the most trying crisis, certain of success. Never abandoned to enthusiasm, never diverging from the question, he poured forth a torrent of language. If his argument was neither original nor profound, it was artful, consecutive, and clear ; and if his sentiments rarely approached sublimity, they were always embodied in a specious and alluring diction. As a mere speaker, he was certainly a prodigy. His talent for giving powerful utterance with a splendid style to vague generalities, so skillfully arranged as to produce an irresistible effect on the audience, was truly surprising, from the perfect readiness with which he used his art. Voltaire said of the metaphysician Samuel Clarke, that he was a reasoning machine ; Pitt, in the same fashion, might have been termed an engine of eloquence.

But even at the earliest period of his life he was a great man. Inflexible, and self-reliant, he had that power of affecting others, without stooping to their sympathies, which always indicates one born to command. The strength of his mind was even more remarkable than the symetry of his faculties, rare in their separate excellence, wonderful in their special combination. Bold, prompt, and decisive, there was nothing vague or wavering in his nature. He possessed at once the discretion which preserves a man from making difficulties, and the energy of spirit which enables him to surmount them, when coming from without. Inaccessible to the approach of all ignoble passions—constantly devoted to the vast objects, without the follies and vices of his contemporaries, lofty, distant, and solitary, he had many admirers, without seeking for them, and a few friends, whom he carefully selected. Ambitious of power, not covetous of office, despising money, to rank indifferent, austere in his tastes, his character, far from fascinating, was certainly august. "For personal purity, disinterestedness, integrity, and a love of his country, I have never known his equal," was the testimony of a discerning and faith-worthy (qu.?) witness—Wilberforce. Without any vanity, he had excessive pride ; but, free from ostentation, he despised the showy splendour which captivates the vulgar great. With his range of powers, his many personal gifts, and his towering spirit, he might have played any parts in life save those of a poet or a lover !

FOX.

Never was there such a union of a massive intellect and fascinating character as was witnessed in Charles James Fox. In public he captivated attention by the splendour of his abilities and the ascendancy of his energetic will ; in private he artlessly ingratiated himself by the charm of his manners. With a colossal understanding, he had no arrogance of intellect ; the most formidable of debaters, he was free from all dogmatism and petulence, and the world admired the rare union of the most commanding power joined to delightful sweetness of disposition. He was gifted by nature with a robust body and remarkable buoyancy of spirits, which he sustained by society and convivial pleasure. Sanguine, enthusiastic, with more sensibility than imagination, he was fond of constant excitement, the vehemence of his nature recoiling from what he deemed the sluggish monotony of every day existence. Thus politics, even of the highest kind, being insufficient to stimulate him, he plunged with ardour into all the vices of a fashionable libertine. And while his eloquence and knowledge were eagerly extolled by politicians, his voluptuous excesses, his reckless hazards at the gaming table, were the themes of a thousand tongues. Play had become an indomitable passion with him. . . . In 1773 his father relieved him from debts to the amount of 140,000*l*. He was soon again involved as deeply, and his dissipations were as noted in Paris as in London.

Sir Brook Boothby, who had been on very intimate terms with Fox, once sketched his character in the following manner :—"Charles Fox is, unquestionably, a man of first-rate talents, but so deficient in judgement as never to have succeeded in any object during his whole life. He loved only three things—women, play, and politics. Yet at no period did he ever form a creditable connection with a woman : he lost his whole fortune at the gaming table ; and, with the exception of about 11 months, he has always remained in opposition."

[*English Gentleman.*]

The Rise of Abd-el-Kader.

The oldest of the religious Orders of Algeria is that of Sidi Abd-el-Kader-el-Djelali—a Marabout of great sanctity, whose name is venerated throughout the Mahometan world, and whose shrines at Bagdad, adorned with seven gilded cupolas, is an object of devout pilgrimage. His name is in the mouth of every beggar who supplicates for alms, and he is invoked for succour in every conjecture of danger or pain. Certain is it that this mysterious being has exercised a vast influence on the faith of men, if not upon the course of events, within our own time. In the year 1828, young Abd-el-Kader —the same who has given a historic interest to that name—was praying with his father, Mahi-ed-Din, beneath one of those gilded cupolas, over the shrine of his patron at Bagdad. Ere long, so runs the tale, that holy Marabout himself appeared to his appointed servant, in the form of a negro, holding three oranges in his hand. "Where is the Sultan of the West?" said the negro to Mahi-ed Din. "We have no Sultan amongst our tribes," replied the faither of Abd-el-Kader. "Be that as it may," rejoined the Negro Seer, "the dominion of the Turks in Algiers is well nigh spent, and Hadj-Abd-el-Kader, the son of Mahi-ed-Din, will be the Sultan of the Arabs of the West." The first part of the prediction was accomplished in 1830, by the French invasion, and the expulsion of the Dey. But until 1832, no one had thought of the second son of Mahi-ed-Din, as peculiarly destined to command the Chiefs of the Tribes. At that time, however, the Chiefs and Marabouts being assembled in the plain of Eghres, to the south of Mascara, to choose a leader, an aged Marabout saw in a vision a vacant throne, and the mysterious Marabout of Bagdad, appearing once more, announced that it would be filled by the young Abd-el-Kader. Mahi-ed-Din himself had had the same dream ; but to him was offered the choice of the throne for himself, in which case his son would soon die ; or the throne for his son, in which case his own days were numbered. The father's choice was instantly made, and from that day El-Hadj-Abd el-Kader has been sultan of the West ; enjoying as much power and veneration amongst his people, as if he were the mightiest prince that ever sat upon the throne of the Caliphs. This legend is universally and religiously believed by the Arab Tribes. To them Muley-Abd-el-Kader, the saint of Bagdad, is himself present in the decrees of his chosen son, who never fails to invoke his aid. The Khouan of this Order are exclusively to be found in the province of Oran, which is the real seat of the native power ; and amongst them the elements of what must be termed Abd-el-Kader's government are probably to be found—*Extract from an Article on the Sahara and its Tribes, in the Edinburgh Review for July.*

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Apply at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59, Calle del 25 de Mayo.

Wm. & Richard Daws

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public that having had some years experience in the Undertaking business, they intend carrying on the same in all its branches, having a fine assortment of Coffins and Coffin Furniture of all classes on hand. Any person who should be under the necessity of requiring any of the above articles will meet with every attention and quick dispatch on the most reasonable terms, by calling or leaving their orders at No. 200 or 202 Calle de la Paz.

N.B. Blinds made to order, old ones repaired and painted.

TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, &c.

THE Undersigned having taken the house No 6 Calle de la Piedad (half a square from the Alameda) offers superior accommodation with board, and every attendance, and hopes from the attention which will be paid to the comforts of those who favor him with their patronage, and from the suitable locality of the house for Gentlemen in business, and Captains of vessels, to give general satisfaction.

HUGH WHITE.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

November 7.—*Wind E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 8.—*Wind* W., *heavy rain during the day.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 9.—*Wind W.S.W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 10.—*Wind W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 11.—*Wind N.*

No arrivals or sailings.

November 12.—*Wind N.N.E.*

Arrived, H. E. M. Packet Griffon, Lieut. Charles E. Wilmot, from Rio Janeiro 29th October and Montevideo 11th inst. with tho September mail from England, brought to Rio Janeiro on the 26th October by H. B. M. Packet Crane, and thence to Montevideo per Griffon on the 7th inst.

Passengers Messieurs Charles Dickson, Henry Walters, Robert Leys, E. C. Carne, Henry Spangenberg, Francis Bracco, Ferdinand Storm, and Peter Traviganti. Mesdames Paula Ferreira and daughter, Juana Lopez. Ersilia Varela and 2 children and Teresa Gomez and 4 children.

November 13—*Wind E.*

Arrived, Sardinian brig of war Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero, from Montevideo 12th inst.

A Dutch brigantine of war.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

November 4.

Spanish brig Peregrina, P. Juliá, from Barcelona 27th August, Malaga 9th September, and Rio Janeiro 26th ult.

Brazilian schooner Pleiades, G. E. Dinged, from St. Catherine's 25th ult.

Sardinian polacre Bella Union, Brunengo, from Parnaguá 25th ult.

American barque Whitmore, Bright, from Maldonado 3rd inst.

November 5.

Sardinian brig Camila, J. Ferrari, from Genoa 6th August and Malaga 1st of September, put in to Rio Janeiro on the 6th of October, and sailed thence the 27th.

Sardinian polacre Jove, A. Jali, from Rio Janeiro 28th October.

Danish brig Betty, Tuglsang, from Hamburg 7th September.

H. B. M. schooner Ranira, Mate N. B. Bedingfield, hence 4th inst.

November 7.

British schoner San Helier, J. Dorey, from Cadiz 2nd of September.

Sardinian schooner brig Fortuna, E. Copello, from St. Catherine's 30th ult.

Spanish barque Mercedes, J. Oliver, from Barcelona 28th August and Malaga 11th September.

Spanish barque Joven Agustin, Domenech, from Rio Janeiro 28th ult.

Sardinian polacre Vincenza, J. J. Trapani, from Genoa 1st of September.

H. B. M. Packet Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles E. Wilmot, from Rio Janeiro 29th October.

November 8.

Brazilian hrigantine of war Argos, 6 guns, Captain F. X. D'Alcantara, hence 5th inst.

American barque Susan W. Lind, J. Duwing, from New York 18th August.

November 10.

American barque Creole, Norris, from Baltimore September.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR

BRITISH.—Steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. James Hope. Brigantine Griffon, 3 guns, Lieut. Charles E. Wilmot.

FRENCH—Sloop of war Coquette, 24 guns, Captain Larrieu.

SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.

DUTCH—Brigantine

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

No movement worthy of notice has occurred this week.

This day (14th inst.) completes the 413th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Rooms since our last:—

Saturday.........66
Sunday.........62
Monday.........68
Tuesday.........69
Wednesday.........72
Thursday.........74
Friday.........75

The following unfortunate occurrence is related by the Montevideo papers to have taken place on board the Sardinian polacre Bella Union, which arrived at that port on the 4th inst. from Parnaguà. While the vessel was at sea a passenger who was lying asleep in his berth suddenly woke up, and possessing himself of a knife, before he could be arrested wounded three persons; amongst these his own nephew and the Captain of the vessel. He was then secured and kept in confinement until the arrival of the vessel at Montevideo, where he is now undergoing an examination. It appears that the unhappy man woke up in a momentary fit of delirium, and before consciousness returned committed the deeds he now deeply deplores.

CIRCUS, OR RETIRO THEATRE.

This establishment has lately received the accessiou of Messrs. M'Cloud and Blakely, and a young Mendozinian. The exhibition on the 11th inst. was attended by an unusually numerous and respectable assemblage, and horsemanship, tumbling and other performances were executed in a manner to give general satisfaction to the spectators. Though *last* and *least*, we must make special mention of the little *Mendocino*, whose *flexibility* we venture to say has never been surpassed in any country.

The whole performance is well worthy the attention and patronage of the public and the performers have our best wishes for their success.

We noticed among the large assemblage many respectable foreign ladies and gentlemen.

Advertisements.

Notice.

IT is requested that the persons who have taken the following papers from the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms will return them without delay.

Atlas, 25th July.
English Gentleman 25th July and 4th of August.
Pictorial Times, 11th July.
Illustrated London News, 11th and 25th July.

BAASCH'S CLOTHING STORE,

Calle de Cangallo, No, 45.

JULIUS BAASCH in returning thanks to his numerous friends and customers for the very liberal encouragement he has received, takes this opportunity of announcing that he has laid in an extensive and carefully selected stock of hosiery and haberdashery which has been purchased under particularly favorable circumstances, and which he is determined to sell at the lowest prices, so low that he feels confident they cannot be undersold by any other house.

Julius Baasch would especially call attention to the following list of goods: gentlemen's French silk hats, of excellent quality, French and English summer coats, jackets, &c., &c., a choice selection of gloves and hosiery, gentlemen's boots, half boots, North American pegged and French ditto, linen and cotton shirts, printed ditto, cloth and straw caps of all sizes, gentlemen's cloth, prunella, &c., shoes, a splendid assortment of cravats of all descriptions, and various other articles, which he invites his customers to inspect.

Notice.

THE undersigned begs to acquaint his friends in Buenos Ayres that he has established himself in business at Montevideo as a Commercial Agent, and soliciting the favor of their support, assures them that any business entrusted to his care shall meet with every attention.

THOMAS C. S. SCHUYLER.

Montevideo, November 3rd. 1846.

Wanted,

A SOBER, and competent person to take care of horses, and who will make himself useful in other respects. One possessing said qualities, and who can produce recommendations from former employers, may hear of an advantageous situation at Mr. Horne's quinta.

Just Received

AT

Temperley's Hosiery and Haberdashery,

No. 21 Calle de Cangallo,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE THEATRE,)

A COMPLETE assortment of summer goods, consisting of gentlemen's summer coats, pantaloons, jackets and vests, silk and satin scarfs and cravats, stocks, India silk handkerchiefs, silk and India rubber braces, white kid gloves, silk do., linen and cotton shirts, printed do., cotton and woollen hose and half hose, merino and cotton shirts, drawers do., men's and boys' hats, cloth caps, straw do., broches, gentlemen's French silk hats, of the best quality and latest fashions, French boots and half do., gentlemen's cloth and prunella shoes, slippers, children's shoes, pegged boots and shoes of all classes, and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

Mrs. Jane Traynor,

STRAW BONNET MAKER,

BEGS leave to acquaint her friends and the public in general that she still continues to clean Straw and Leghorn Bonnets at her residence Calle Tucuman, No. 91.

Straw and Tuscan Bonnets cleaned and turned in the neatest manner, and all kind of fancy straws; also, gentlemen's Leghorn and Chili hats on the most moderate terms.

Public Baths.

THE Bathing Establishment in Calle de la Piedad, No. 134, will be reopened on the 18th inst. Cold, hot, and shower baths, may be had daily until 11 o'clock at night. The attention which will be paid to the cleanliness of the linen, &c., and purity of the water to be made use of, and every thing regarding the attendance of persons favouring the Establishment, will be observed by those who may frequent it. Improvements have been made in the premises in order to furnish greater convenience to the public. Persons who may deign to patronize the establishment will be served to their satisfaction. A separate department, furnished with every convenience, has been allotted for the use of ladies, who will be waited upon by persons corresponding to the delicacy of the sex.

PRICES— { For ten baths....$90. For single do. ..... 10.

October 13th, 1846.

DIED,

On the 4th inst., *Mr. Francis Moncrief*, aged 45 years, native of Shetland; his remains were conveyed to the Cemetery of the Recoleta on the 5th.

[The name of the deceased was erroneously inserted in our last as Mr. Charles Moncrief.]

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	359	á	360	each,
Do. Patriot	356	á	357	do.
Plata, macuquina	18½	á	19	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	22	á		each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	21¾	á	21½	do.
Six per cent. Stock	95			
Exchange on England	2⅜	á	2½d.	nominal.
Do. France	32	á	33	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	22	á		per patacon.
Do. Montevideo	at par.			per cent. prem
Do. United States	19	á	20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	56	á	58	per pesada
Do. France	44	á	50	do.
Do. North America	40	á	44	do.
Do. Spain	46	á	51	do.
Do. salted	43	á	45	do.
Do. Horse	25	á	28	do. each
Calf skins	45	á	50	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	24	á	25	per dozen
Do. fine	34	á	35	do.
Deer skins	without price			
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	4½	á	5	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	without price			
Horse hair, short	44	á	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	52	á	62	do.
Do. long	110	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed	18	á	20	do.
Do. picked	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do.			do
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	á	35	do.
Tallow, pure	none.			do.
Do. raw	15	á	17	do.
Do. with grease	22	á	23	do.
Jerked beef	none.			per quintal.
Horns, mixed	200	á	250	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	without price			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	9	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	without price			
Do. black	15	á	16	do.
Salted tongues	8	á	10	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega
Discount	1¼	á	2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 360 dollars. The lowest price 356 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2½. The lowest 2 3-8.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.